



1 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4

2 INTRODUCED BY VAN VALKENBURG, DRISCOLL  
3 BY REQUEST OF THE JOINT RULES COMMITTEE  
4

5 A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF  
6 REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA TO ADOPT JOINT RULES  
7 TO GOVERN THEIR PROCEEDINGS.  
8

9 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE  
10 OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

11 That the following joint rules be adopted:

12 CHAPTER 10  
13 ADMINISTRATION

14 10-10. Time of meeting. Each house may order its time  
15 of meeting.

16 10-20. Legislative day -- duration. (1) If either house  
17 is in session on a given day, that day constitutes a  
18 legislative day.

19 (2) A legislative day for a house ends either 24 hours  
20 after that house convenes for the day or at the time the  
21 house convenes for the following legislative day, whichever  
22 is earlier.

23 10-30. Schedules. The presiding officer of each house  
24 shall coordinate its schedule to accommodate the workload of  
25 the other house.

1 10-40. Adjournment -- recess -- meeting place. A house  
2 may not, without the consent of the other, adjourn or recess  
3 for more than 3 days or to any place other than that in  
4 which the two houses are sitting (Montana Constitution, Art.  
5 V, Sec. 10(5)).

6 10-50. Access of press. Subject to the presiding  
7 officer's discretion on issues of decorum and order, an  
8 accredited press representative may not be prohibited from  
9 photographing, televising, or recording a legislative  
10 meeting or hearing.

11 10-60. Conflict of interest. A member who has a  
12 personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed  
13 or pending before the Legislature shall disclose the fact to  
14 the house of which he is a member.

15 10-70. Telephone calls. (1) Long distance telephone  
16 calls made by a member while the Legislature is in session  
17 or the member is in travel status are considered official  
18 legislative business. These include, but are not limited to,  
19 calls made to constituencies, places of business, and family  
20 members.

21 (2) Session staff, including aides and interns, may use  
22 telephones for long distance calls only if specifically  
23 authorized to do so by the legislative sponsor or  
24 supervisor. Sponsoring members and supervisors are  
25 accountable for use of state telephones by their staff,

1 including aides and interns, and may not authorize others to  
2 use state phones.

3 (3) Permanent staff of the Legislature shall comply  
4 with executive branch rules applying to the use of state  
5 telephones.

6 10-80. Joint employees. The presiding officers of each  
7 house, acting together, shall:

8 (a) hire joint employees; and

9 (b) review a dispute or complaint involving the  
10 competency or decorum of a joint employee, and dismiss,  
11 suspend, or retain the employee.

12 10-90. Legislative interns. Qualifications for  
13 legislative interns are specified in Title 5, chapter 6,  
14 MCA.

15 10-100. Legislative Council. (1) The staff of the  
16 Legislative Council shall serve both houses as required.

17 (2) Staff members shall:

18 (a) maintain personnel files for legislative employees;  
19 and

20 (b) prepare payrolls for certification and signature by  
21 the presiding officer and prepare a monthly financial  
22 report.

23 10-110. Compensation of legislative employees. The  
24 Legislature by joint resolution shall prescribe the  
25 compensation of the employees of each house.

1 10-120. Engrossing and enrolling staff -- duties. (1)  
2 The Legislative Council shall hire all engrossing and  
3 enrolling staff.

4 (2) The duties of the engrossing and enrolling staff  
5 are:

6 (a) to engross or enroll any bill or resolution  
7 delivered to them within 48 hours after it has been  
8 received, unless further time is granted in writing by the  
9 presiding officer of the house in which the bill originated;  
10 and

11 (b) to correct clerical errors, absent the objection of  
12 the sponsor of a bill, resolution, or amendment and the  
13 Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House of  
14 Representatives in any bill or amendment originating in the  
15 house by which the Clerk or Secretary is employed. The  
16 following kinds of clerical errors may be corrected:

17 (i) errors in spelling;

18 (ii) errors in numbering sections;

19 (iii) additions or deletions of underlining or lines  
20 through matter to be stricken;

21 (iv) material copied incorrectly from the Montana Code  
22 Annotated;

23 (v) errors in outlining or in internal references;

24 (vi) an error in a title caused by an amendment;

25 (vii) an error in a catchline caused by an amendment;

1 (viii) errors in references to the Montana Code  
2 Annotated; and

3 (ix) other nonconformities of an amendment with Bill  
4 Drafting Manual form.

5 (3) The engrossing and enrolling staff shall give  
6 notice in writing of the clerical correction to the  
7 Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House and  
8 to the sponsor of the bill or amendment. Any of these may  
9 register an objection to the correction by filing the  
10 objection in writing within 24 hours after receipt of the  
11 notice.

12 (4) If a committee is the sponsor of a bill or  
13 resolution, any committee member designated by the chairman  
14 may be the principal sponsor for the purpose of this  
15 section. If a committee has proposed an amendment, the  
16 chairman is the principal sponsor for the purpose of this  
17 section.

18 10-130. Bills. (1) A bill draft request must be  
19 sponsored by a member of the Legislature.

20 (2) A bill must be:

- 21 (a) printed on paper with numbered lines;  
22 (b) numbered at the foot of each page (except page 1);  
23 (c) introduced in triplicate; and  
24 (d) for the original copy, covered with a cover page of  
25 a substantial material.

1 (3) In a section amending an existing statute, matter  
2 to be stricken out must be indicated with a line through the  
3 words or part to be deleted, and new matter must be  
4 underlined.

5 (4) Sections of the Montana Code Annotated repealed or  
6 amended in a bill must be stated in the title, except in  
7 general appropriation bills and bills for the codification  
8 and general revision of the laws.

9 (5) Introduced bills must be reproduced on white paper  
10 and distributed to members.

11 10-140. Voting. (1) A bill may not become a law except  
12 by vote of the constitutionally required majority of all the  
13 members present and voting in each house (Montana  
14 Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 11(1)). On final passage, the  
15 vote must be taken by ayes and noes and the names of those  
16 voting entered on the journal (Montana Constitution, Art. V,  
17 Sec. 11(2)).

18 (2) Any vote in one house on a bill proposing an  
19 amendment to The Constitution of the State of Montana under  
20 circumstances in which there exists the mathematical  
21 possibility of obtaining the necessary two-thirds vote of  
22 the Legislature will cause the bill to progress as though it  
23 had received the majority vote.

24 10-150. Recording and publication of voting. (1) Every  
25 vote of each member on each substantive question in the

1 Legislature, in any committee, or in Committee of the Whole  
2 must be recorded and made public. On final passage of any  
3 bill or joint resolution, the vote must be taken by ayes and  
4 noes and the names entered on the journal.

5 (2) Roll call votes must be taken by ayes and noes and  
6 the names entered on the journal on adopting an adverse  
7 committee report and on those motions made in Committee of  
8 the Whole to:

- 9 (a) amend;
- 10 (b) recommend passage or nonpassage;
- 11 (c) recommend concurrence or nonconcurrence; or
- 12 (d) indefinitely postpone.

13 (3) A roll call vote must be taken on nonsubstantive  
14 questions on the request of two members who may, on any  
15 vote, request that the ayes and noes be spread upon the  
16 journal.

17 (4) Roll call votes and other votes that are to be made  
18 public but are not specifically required to be spread upon  
19 the journal must be entered in the minutes of the  
20 appropriate committee or of the appropriate house (Montana  
21 Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 11(2)). A copy of the minutes  
22 must be filed with the Montana Historical Society.

23 10-160. Journal. Each house shall:

24 (1) supply the Legislative Council with the contents of  
25 the daily journal to be stored on an automated system;

1 (2) examine its journal and order correction of any  
2 errors; and

3 (3) distribute a daily journal to all members.

4 10-170. Journals -- authentication -- distribution. (1)  
5 The journal of the Senate must be authenticated by the  
6 signature of the President and the journal of the House of  
7 Representatives by the signature of the Speaker.

8 (2) The Legislative Council shall distribute the  
9 completed journals (sections 5-11-201 through 5-11-203,  
10 MCA).

#### 11 CHAPTER 30

#### 12 COMMITTEES

13 30-10. Committee chairman. Except as provided in Joint  
14 Rules 30-50 and 30-60, the chairman of the Senate committee  
15 is the chairman of all joint committees.

16 30-20. Voting in joint committees. (1) Except for Rules  
17 Committees and conference committees, a member of a joint  
18 committee votes individually and not by the house of which  
19 he or she is a member.

20 (2) Because the Rules Committees and conference  
21 committees are joint meetings of separate committees, in  
22 those committees the committees from each house vote  
23 separately. A majority of each committee must agree before  
24 any action may be taken, unless otherwise specified by  
25 individual house rules.

1       **30-30. Conference committees.** (1) If either house  
 2 requests a conference and appoints a committee for the  
 3 purpose of discussing an amendment on which the two houses  
 4 cannot agree, the other house shall appoint a committee for  
 5 the same purpose. The time and place of all conference  
 6 committee meetings must be agreed upon by their chairmen and  
 7 announced from the rostrum. This announcement is in order at  
 8 any time. Failure to make this announcement does not affect  
 9 the validity of the legislation being considered.

10       (2) A conference committee, having conferred, shall  
 11 report to the respective houses the result of its  
 12 conference. A conference committee shall confine itself to  
 13 consideration of the disputed amendment. The committee may  
 14 recommend:

15       (a) acceptance or rejection of each disputed amendment  
 16 in its entirety; or

17       (b) further amendment of the disputed amendment.

18       (3) If either house requests a free conference  
 19 committee and the other house concurs, appointments must be  
 20 made in the same manner as above. A free conference  
 21 committee may discuss a bill in its entirety and is not  
 22 confined to a particular amendment.

23       **30-40. Conference committee -- enrolling.** A conference  
 24 committee report shall give clerical instructions for a  
 25 corrected reference bill and for enrolling by referring to

1 the reference bill version.

2       **30-50. Committee consideration of appropriation bills.**

3 (1) All bills providing for an appropriation of public money  
 4 may first be considered by a joint committee composed of the  
 5 members of the Senate Committee on Finance and Claims and  
 6 the House Committee on Appropriations, and then by each  
 7 separately.

8 (2) Meetings of the joint committee must be held upon  
 9 call of the chairman of the House Committee on  
 10 Appropriations, who is chairman of the joint committee.

11       **30-60. Estimation of revenue.** (1) The Revenue Oversight  
 12 Committee shall introduce a House resolution for the purpose  
 13 of estimating revenue that may be available for  
 14 appropriation by the Legislature.

15 (2) Meetings of the Revenue Oversight Committee for  
 16 purposes of estimating revenue must be held upon the call of  
 17 the chairman. The Revenue Oversight Committee shall issue  
 18 periodic reports to each of the houses, indicating the  
 19 committee's current revenue projections. The reports must be  
 20 issued on the 40th day and the 60th day.

21       **30-70. Oversight of joint legislative agencies and**  
 22 **committees.** The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the  
 23 House, and the minority leaders of the Senate and the House  
 24 comprise a legislative management committee which shall meet  
 25 from time to time at the request of one of its members to

1 review and oversee the activities of joint agencies and  
 2 committees of the legislative branch established by law or  
 3 resolution. The committee may consider, without limitation,  
 4 matters concerning jurisdictional disputes between joint  
 5 agencies and committees, agency salary schedules and  
 6 employment policies, and any other matter bearing upon the  
 7 efficient operation of the legislative branch. The committee  
 8 may make such recommendations as it chooses to the  
 9 appropriate authority or the Legislature.

10 CHAPTER 40

11 LEGISLATION

12 40-10. Amendment to state constitution. A bill must be  
 13 used to propose an amendment to The Constitution of the  
 14 State of Montana. The bill is not subject to the veto of the  
 15 Governor (Montana Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 10(1)).

16 40-20. Appropriation bills. (1) All appropriation bills  
 17 must originate in the House of Representatives.

18 (2) Appropriation bills for the operation of the  
 19 Legislature must be introduced by the chairman of the House  
 20 Committee on Appropriations.

21 40-30. Effective dates. (1) Every statute, except one  
 22 that provides for appropriation by the Legislature of public  
 23 funds for a public purpose, takes effect on October 1  
 24 following its passage and approval, unless a different time  
 25 is prescribed therein.

1 (2) A law appropriating public funds for a public  
 2 purpose takes effect on July 1 following its passage and  
 3 approval, unless a different time is prescribed therein.

4 (3) A joint resolution takes effect on its passage  
 5 unless a different time is prescribed therein (sections  
 6 1-2-201 and 1-2-202, MCA).

7 40-40. Bill requests and introduction -- limits and  
 8 procedures. (1) Prior to a regular session, a person  
 9 entitled to serve in that session, hereafter referred to as  
 10 a "member", is entitled to request bill drafting services  
 11 from the Legislative Council, subject to the following  
 12 limits:

13 (a) Prior to 5 p.m. on December 5 preceding a regular  
 14 session of the Legislature, a member may request an  
 15 unlimited number of bills and resolutions to be prepared by  
 16 the Legislative Council for introduction in the regular  
 17 session.

18 (b) After 5 p.m. on December 5, a member may request no  
 19 more than seven bills or resolutions to be prepared by the  
 20 Legislative Council. At least two of the seven bills or  
 21 resolutions must be requested before the regular session  
 22 convenes.

23 (c) After December 5, a member, in the member's  
 24 discretion, may grant to any other member any of the  
 25 remaining bill or resolution requests the granting member

1 has not used.

2 (d) These limitations on bill and resolution requests  
3 do not apply to:

4 (i) Code Commissioner bills;

5 (ii) a bill or resolution requested by a standing  
6 committee; and

7 (iii) a bill or resolution requested by a member at the  
8 request of a newly elected state official if so designated.

9 (2) Bills and resolutions must be reviewed by the staff  
10 of the Legislative Council prior to introduction for proper  
11 format, style, and legal form. The staff of the Legislative  
12 Council shall store bills on the automated bill drafting  
13 equipment and shall print and deliver them in triplicate to  
14 the requesting members. The original bill cover must be  
15 signed to indicate review by the Legislative Council. A bill  
16 may not be introduced unless it is so signed.

17 (3) During a session, a bill may be introduced by  
18 endorsing it with the name of a member and presenting it in  
19 triplicate to the Chief Clerk of the House of  
20 Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate. Bills or  
21 joint resolutions may be sponsored jointly by Senate and  
22 House members. A jointly sponsored bill must be introduced  
23 in the house in which the member whose name appears first on  
24 the bill is a member. The chief joint sponsor's name must  
25 appear immediately to the right of the first sponsor's name.

1 In each session of the Legislature, bills, joint  
2 resolutions, and simple resolutions must be numbered  
3 consecutively in separate series in the order of their  
4 receipt.

5 (4) Any bill proposed by a legislative committee or  
6 introduced by request of an administrative or executive  
7 agency or department must be so indicated by placing after  
8 the names of the sponsors the phrase "By Request of the  
9 ..... (Name of committee or agency)".

10 (5) Bills may be preintroduced, numbered, and  
11 reproduced prior to a legislative session by the staff of  
12 the Legislative Council. Actual signatures of persons  
13 entitled to serve as members in the ensuing session may  
14 appear on the face of the preintroduced bill, or signatures  
15 may be obtained on a consent form from the Legislative  
16 Council and the sponsor's name printed on the bill.  
17 Additional sponsors may be added on motion of the chief  
18 sponsor at any time prior to a standing committee report on  
19 the bill. These names will be forwarded to the Legislative  
20 Council to be included on the face of the bill following  
21 standing committee approval.

22 (6) All preintroduced bills must be made available to  
23 the public.

24 40-50. Schedules for drafting requests and bill  
25 introduction. The following schedules must be followed for



1 submission of drafting requests and introduction of bills  
 2 and resolutions.

	Request Deadline 5:00 P.M. Legislative Day -----	Introduction Deadline 5:00 P.M. Legislative Day -----
9 General Bills and Resolutions	10	14
10 Revenue Bills	17	21
11 Committee Bills and Resolutions	36	40
12 Committee Revenue Bills	62	66
13 Committee Bills implementing 14 provisions of a general 15 appropriation act	75	78
16 Bills and Resolutions delivered after the applicable 17 introduction deadline must be introduced within 2 18 legislative days after delivery.		
19 Appropriation Bills	No Deadline	No Deadline
20 Interim study resolutions	No Deadline	No Deadline
21 Resolutions to express 22 confirmation of appointments	No Deadline	No Deadline
23 Bills repealing or directing	No	No

1 the amendment or adoption of Deadline Deadline  
 2 administrative rules and  
 3 joint resolutions advising  
 4 or requesting the repeal,  
 5 amendment, or adoption of  
 6 administrative rules

7 **40-60. Joint resolutions.** (1) A joint resolution must  
 8 be adopted by both houses and is not approved by the  
 9 Governor. It may be used to:

10 (a) express desire, opinion, sympathy, or request of  
 11 the Legislature;

12 (b) request an interim study by a legislative  
 13 subcommittee;

14 (c) adopt, amend, or repeal the joint rules;

15 (d) set salaries and other terms of employment for  
 16 legislative employees;

17 (e) approve construction of a state building under  
 18 section 18-2-102 or 20-25-302, MCA;

19 (f) deal with disasters and emergencies under Title 10,  
 20 specifically as provided in sections 10-3-302(3),  
 21 10-3-303(3), 10-3-303(4), and 10-3-505(5), MCA;

22 (g) submit a negotiated settlement under section  
 23 39-31-305(3), MCA;

24 (h) declare or terminate an energy emergency under  
 25 section 90-4-310, MCA;

1 (i) ratify or propose amendments to the United States  
2 Constitution; or

3 (j) advise or request the repeal, amendment, or  
4 adoption of a rule in the Administrative Rules of Montana.

5 (2) Except as otherwise provided in these rules or The  
6 Constitution of the State of Montana, a joint resolution is  
7 treated in all respects as a bill.

8 (3) A copy of every joint resolution must be  
9 transmitted after adoption to the Secretary of State by the  
10 Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House.

11 **40-70. Bills with same purpose -- vetoes.** (1) A bill  
12 may not be introduced or received in a house after that  
13 house, during that session, has finally rejected a bill  
14 designed to accomplish the same purpose, except with the  
15 approval of the Rules Committee of the house in which the  
16 bill is offered for introduction or reception.

17 (2) Failure to override a veto does not constitute  
18 final rejection.

19 **40-80. Reproduction of full statute required.** A statute  
20 may not be amended or its provisions extended by reference  
21 to its title only, but the statute section that is amended  
22 or extended must be reproduced or published at length.

23 **40-90. Bills -- original purpose.** A law may not be  
24 passed except by bill. A bill may not be so altered or  
25 amended on its passage through either house as to change its

1 original purpose (Montana Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 11(1)).

2 **40-100. Fiscal notes.** (1) As provided in Title 5,  
3 chapter 4, part 2, MCA, all bills reported out of a  
4 committee of the Legislature having an effect on the  
5 revenues, expenditures, or fiscal liability of the state,  
6 except appropriation measures carrying specific dollar  
7 amounts, must include a fiscal note incorporating an  
8 estimate of the fiscal effect. The Legislative Council staff  
9 shall indicate at the top of each bill prepared for  
10 introduction that a fiscal note may be necessary under this  
11 rule. Fiscal notes must be requested by the presiding  
12 officer of either house, who, at the time of introduction,  
13 shall determine the need for the note, based on the  
14 Legislative Council staff recommendation.

15 (2) Unless the requesting member directs otherwise, the  
16 Legislative Council shall deliver three copies of any bill  
17 for which it has been determined a fiscal note may be  
18 necessary to the state Budget Director immediately after the  
19 bill has been prepared for introduction and delivered to the  
20 requesting member. The Budget Director may proceed with the  
21 preparation of a fiscal note in anticipation of a subsequent  
22 formal request.

23 (3) The Budget Director, in cooperation with the agency  
24 or agencies affected by the bill, is responsible for the  
25 preparation of the fiscal note. He shall return the fiscal

1 note within 6 days unless further time is granted by the  
 2 presiding officer or committee making the request, based  
 3 upon a written statement from the Budget Director that  
 4 additional time is necessary to properly prepare the note.

5 (4) A completed fiscal note must be submitted by the  
 6 Budget Director to the presiding officer who requested it.  
 7 The presiding officer shall refer it to the committee  
 8 considering the bill. All fiscal notes must be reproduced  
 9 and placed on the members' desks.

10 (5) A fiscal note must, if possible, show in dollar  
 11 amounts:

12 (a) the estimated increase or decrease in revenues or  
 13 expenditures;

14 (b) costs that may be absorbed without additional  
 15 funds; and

16 (c) long-range financial implications.

17 (6) The fiscal note may not include any comment or  
 18 opinion relative to merits of the bill. However, technical  
 19 or mechanical defects in the bill may be noted.

20 (7) A fiscal note also may be requested on a bill and  
 21 on an amendment by:

22 (a) a committee considering the bill;

23 (b) a majority of the members of the house in which the  
 24 bill is to be considered, at the time of second reading; or

25 (c) the chief sponsor, through the presiding officer.

1 (8) The Budget Director shall make available on request  
 2 to any member of the Legislature all background information  
 3 used in developing a fiscal note.

4 **40-110. Sponsor's fiscal note.** (1) If a sponsor elects  
 5 to request the preparation of a sponsor's fiscal note  
 6 pursuant to section 5-4-204, MCA, he shall make the election  
 7 as provided and return the completed sponsor's fiscal note  
 8 to the presiding officer within 4 days of the election.

9 (2) The presiding officer may grant additional time to  
 10 the sponsor for preparation of the sponsor's fiscal note.

11 (3) Upon receipt of the completed sponsor's fiscal  
 12 note, the presiding officer shall refer it to the committee  
 13 hearing the bill. If the bill is printed, the note must be  
 14 identified as a sponsor's fiscal note, reproduced, and  
 15 placed on the members' desks.

16 (4) The Legislative Council shall provide forms for  
 17 preparation of sponsors' fiscal notes and shall print the  
 18 completed sponsors' fiscal notes on a different color paper  
 19 than the fiscal notes prepared by the Budget Director.

20 **40-120. Substitute bills.** (1) A committee may recommend  
 21 that every clause in a bill be changed and that entirely new  
 22 material be substituted so long as the new material is  
 23 relevant to the title and subject of the original bill. The  
 24 substitute bill is considered an amendment and not a new  
 25 bill.

1 (2) The proper form of reporting a substitute bill by a  
2 committee is to propose amendments to strike out all of the  
3 material following the enacting clause, to substitute the  
4 new material, and to recommend any necessary changes in the  
5 title of the bill.

6 (3) If a committee report is adopted that recommends a  
7 substitute for a bill originating in the other house, the  
8 substitute bill must be printed and reproduced.

9 **40-130. Reading of bills.** Prior to passage a bill must  
10 be read three times in the house in which it is under  
11 consideration. It may be read either by title or by summary  
12 of title.

13 **40-140. Second reading -- bill reproduction.** (1) If the  
14 majority of a house adopts a recommendation for the passage  
15 of a bill originating in that house after the bill has been  
16 returned from a committee with amendments, the bill must be  
17 reproduced on yellow paper with all amendments incorporated  
18 into the copies.

19 (2) If a bill has been returned from a committee  
20 without amendments, only the first sheet must be reproduced  
21 on yellow paper, and the remainder of the text may be  
22 incorporated by reference to the preceding version of the  
23 entire bill.

24 **40-150. Engrossing.** (1) When a bill has been reported  
25 favorably by Committee of the Whole of the house in which it

1 originated and the report has been adopted, the bill must be  
2 engrossed. Committee of the Whole amendments must be  
3 included in the engrossed bill. The bill must be placed on  
4 the calendar for third reading on the succeeding legislative  
5 day.

6 (2) Copies of the engrossed bill to be distributed to  
7 members are reproduced on blue paper. If a bill is unamended  
8 by the Committee of the Whole and contains no clerical  
9 errors, it may be engrossed without reprinting. Only the  
10 first sheet must be reproduced on blue paper, with the  
11 remainder of the text incorporated by reference to the  
12 preceding version of the entire bill.

13 (3) If a bill is amended by a standing committee or  
14 Committee of the Whole in the second house, the amendments  
15 must be included in a salmon-colored reference bill and  
16 distributed in the second house for third reading  
17 consideration. The amendments also must be reproduced and  
18 attached to the reference bill. If the bill passes on third  
19 reading, copies of the reference bill and second house  
20 amendments must be distributed in the original house.

21 **40-160. Enrolling.** (1) When a bill has passed both  
22 houses, it must be enrolled. An original and two duplicate  
23 printed copies of the bill must be enrolled, free from all  
24 errors, with a margin of two inches at the top and one inch  
25 on each side. In sections amending existing statutes, new

1 matter must be underlined and deleted matter must be shown  
 2 as stricken. The history of the bill also must be enrolled  
 3 and placed with the bill in a white manuscript cover, upon  
 4 which is written the number of the bill and the title. The  
 5 Legislative Council staff shall file a copy of the history  
 6 with the law library.

7 (2) When the enrolling is completed, the bill must be  
 8 examined by the sponsor.

9 (3) The correctly enrolled bill must be delivered to  
 10 the presiding officer of the house in which the bill  
 11 originated. The presiding officer shall sign the original  
 12 and two copies of each bill delivered to him not later than  
 13 the next legislative day after it has been reported  
 14 correctly enrolled, unless the bill is delivered on the last  
 15 legislative day, in which case he shall sign it that day.  
 16 The fact of signing must be announced by the presiding  
 17 officer and entered upon the journal no later than the next  
 18 legislative day. At any time after the report of a bill  
 19 correctly enrolled and before the signing, if a member  
 20 signifies his desire to examine the bill, he must be  
 21 permitted to do so. The bill then must be transmitted to the  
 22 other house where the same procedure must be followed.

23 (4) A bill that has passed both houses of the  
 24 Legislature by the 90th day may be:

25 (a) enrolled;

1 (b) clerically corrected by the presiding officers, if  
 2 necessary;

3 (c) signed by the presiding officers; and

4 (d) delivered to the Governor or, in the case of a bill  
 5 proposing a referendum, to the Secretary of State, not later  
 6 than 5 working days after the 90th legislative day.

7 (5) All journal entries authorized under this rule must  
 8 be entered on the journal for the 90th day.

9 (6) The original and two copies signed by the presiding  
 10 officer of each house must be presented to the Governor or  
 11 the Secretary of State, as applicable, in return for a  
 12 receipt. A report then must be made to the house of the day  
 13 of the presentation, which must be entered on the journal.

14 (7) The original must be filed with the Secretary of  
 15 State. Signed copies with chapter numbers assigned pursuant  
 16 to section 5-11-204, MCA, must be filed with the Clerk of  
 17 the Supreme Court and the Legislative Council.

18 40-170. Amendment by second house. (1) Amendments to a  
 19 bill by the second house may not be further amended by the  
 20 house in which the bill originated, but must be either  
 21 accepted or rejected. If the amendments are rejected, a  
 22 conference committee may be requested by the house in which  
 23 the bill originated. If the amendments are accepted and the  
 24 bill is of a type requiring more than a majority vote for  
 25 passage, the bill again must be placed on third reading in

1 the house of origin.

2 (2) The vote on third reading after concurrence in  
3 amendments is the vote of the house of origin that must be  
4 used to determine if the required number of votes has been  
5 cast.

6 40-180. Final action on a bill. When a bill being heard  
7 by the second house has received its third reading or has  
8 been rejected, the second house must transmit it as soon as  
9 possible to the original house with notice of the second  
10 house's action.

11 40-190. Transmittal of bills between houses. (1) Each  
12 house shall transmit to the other with any bill all relevant  
13 papers.

14 (2) When a House bill is transmitted to the Senate, the  
15 Secretary of the Senate shall give a dated receipt for the  
16 bill to the Chief Clerk of the House. When a Senate bill is  
17 transmitted to the House of Representatives, the Chief Clerk  
18 of the House shall give a dated receipt to the Secretary of  
19 the Senate.

20 40-200. Transmittal deadlines. (1) (a) A bill or  
21 amendment transmitted after the deadline established in this  
22 subsection (1) may be considered by the receiving house only  
23 upon approval of two-thirds of its members present and  
24 voting. If the receiving house does not so vote, the bill or  
25 amendment must be held pending in the house to which it was

1 transmitted.

2 (b) (i) A bill, except for an appropriation bill, a  
3 revenue bill, or amendments considered by joint committee,  
4 must be transmitted from one house to the other on or before  
5 the 45th legislative day.

6 (ii) Amendments, except to appropriation bills and  
7 revenue bills, must be transmitted from one house to the  
8 other on or before the 73rd legislative day.

9 (c) (i) Revenue bills originating in the Senate must be  
10 transmitted to the House on or before the 71st legislative  
11 day.

12 (ii) House amendments to Senate revenue bills must be  
13 transmitted by the House to the Senate on or before the 82nd  
14 legislative day.

15 (iii) Revenue bills originating in the House must be  
16 transmitted to the Senate on or before the 71st legislative  
17 day.

18 (iv) Senate amendments to House revenue bills must be  
19 transmitted by the Senate to the House on or before the 82nd  
20 legislative day.

21 (v) A revenue bill is one that either increases or  
22 decreases revenue.

23 (d) (i) Appropriation bills and any bill implementing  
24 provisions of a general appropriation bill must be  
25 transmitted to the Senate on or before the 67th legislative

1 day.

2 (ii) Senate amendments to appropriation bills must be  
3 transmitted by the Senate to the House on or before the 80th  
4 legislative day.

5 (2) (a) A joint resolution introduced for the purpose  
6 of estimating revenue available for appropriation by the  
7 Legislature must be transmitted no later than the 60th  
8 legislative day.

9 (b) Amendments to the resolutions must be transmitted  
10 to the house of origin no later than the 82nd legislative  
11 day.

12 (3) Interim study resolutions, bills repealing or  
13 directing the amendment or adoption of administrative rules,  
14 and joint resolutions advising or requesting the repeal,  
15 amendment, or adoption of administrative rules may be  
16 transmitted at any time during a session.

17 40-210. Governor's veto. (1) Each bill passed by the  
18 Legislature must be submitted to the Governor for his  
19 signature. This does not apply to:

20 (a) bills proposing amendments to The Constitution of  
21 the State of Montana;

22 (b) bills ratifying proposed amendments to the United  
23 States Constitution;

24 (c) resolutions; and

25 (d) referendum measures of the Legislature.

1 (2) If the Governor does not sign or veto the bill  
2 within 5 days after its delivery to him if the Legislature  
3 is in session or within 25 days if the Legislature is  
4 adjourned, the bill becomes law.

5 (3) The Governor shall return a vetoed bill to the  
6 Legislature with a statement of his reasons for the veto.

7 (4) If after receipt of a veto message, two-thirds of  
8 the members of each house present approve the bill, it  
9 becomes law.

10 (5) If the Legislature is not in session when the  
11 Governor vetoes a bill, he shall return the bill with his  
12 reasons for the veto to the Legislature as provided by law.  
13 The Legislature may be polled on a bill that it approved by  
14 two-thirds of the members present or it may be reconvened to  
15 reconsider any bill so vetoed (Montana Constitution, Art.  
16 VI, Sec. 10).

17 (6) The Governor may veto items in appropriation bills,  
18 and in these instances the procedure must be the same as  
19 upon veto of an entire bill (Montana Constitution, Art. VI,  
20 Sec. 10).

21 40-220. Response to Governor's veto. (1) When the  
22 presiding officer receives a veto message, he shall read it  
23 to the members over the rostrum. After the reading, a member  
24 may move that the Governor's veto be overridden.

25 (2) A vote on the motion is determined by roll call. If

1 two-thirds of the members present vote "aye", the veto is  
2 overridden. If two-thirds of the members present do not vote  
3 "aye", the veto is sustained.

4 40-230. Governor's recommendations for amendment. (1)  
5 The Governor may return any bill to the Legislature with his  
6 recommendations for amendment.

7 (2) If the Legislature passes the bill in accordance  
8 with the Governor's recommendations, it shall return the  
9 bill to the Governor for his reconsideration. The Governor  
10 may not return a bill to the Legislature a second time for  
11 amendment.

12 (3) If the Governor returns a bill to the originating  
13 house with his recommendations for amendment, the house  
14 shall reconsider the bill under its rules relating to  
15 amendments offered in Committee of the Whole.

16 (4) The bill then is subject to the following  
17 procedures:

18 (a) The originating house shall transmit to the second  
19 house, for consideration under its rules relating to  
20 amendments in Committee of the Whole, the bill and the  
21 originating house's approval or disapproval of the  
22 Governor's recommendations.

23 (b) If both houses approve the Governor's  
24 recommendations, the bill must be returned to the Governor  
25 for his reconsideration.

1 (c) If both houses disapprove the Governor's  
2 recommendations, the bill must be returned to the Governor  
3 for his reconsideration.

4 (d) If one house disapproves the Governor's  
5 recommendations and the other house approves, then either  
6 house may request a conference committee, which may be a  
7 free conference committee.

8 (i) If both houses adopt a conference committee report,  
9 the bill in accordance with the report must be returned to  
10 the Governor for his reconsideration.

11 (ii) If a conference committee fails to reach agreement  
12 or if its report is not adopted by both houses, the  
13 Governor's recommendations must be considered not approved  
14 and the bill must be returned to the Governor for further  
15 consideration.

## 16 CHAPTER 60

### 17 RULES

18 60-10. Suspension of joint rule -- change in rules. (1)  
19 A joint rule may be repealed or amended only with the  
20 concurrence of both houses, under the procedures adopted by  
21 each house for the repeal or amendment of its own rules.

22 (2) A joint rule governing the procedure for handling  
23 bills may be temporarily suspended by the consent of  
24 two-thirds of the members of either house, insofar as it  
25 applies to the house suspending it.



1 (3) Any Rules Committee report recommending a change in  
2 the joint rules must be referred to the other house. Any new  
3 rule or any change in the rules of either house must be  
4 transmitted to the other house for informational purposes.

5 (4) Upon adoption of any change, the Secretary of the  
6 Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives  
7 shall provide the office of the Legislative Council:

8 (a) one copy of all motions or resolutions amending  
9 Senate, House, or joint rules; and

10 (b) copies of all minutes and reports of the Rules  
11 Committees.

12 60-20. Reference to Mason's Manual. Mason's Manual of  
13 Legislative Procedure (1989) governs the proceedings of the  
14 Senate and the House of Representatives in all cases not  
15 covered by these rules.

16 60-30. Publication and distribution of joint rules. (1)  
17 The Legislative Council shall codify and publish in one  
18 volume:

19 (a) the rules of the Senate;

20 (b) the rules of the House of Representatives; and

21 (c) the joint rules of the Senate and the House of  
22 Representatives.

23 (2) After the rules have been published, the  
24 Legislative Council shall distribute copies as directed by  
25 the Senate and the House of Representatives.

## CHAPTER 70

## STATEMENT OF LEGISLATIVE INTENT

3 70-10. Definition. (1) For the purpose of compliance  
4 with the Legislative History Act (Title 5, chapter 4, part  
5 4, MCA), a statement of legislative intent regarding a bill  
6 must express the common understanding of those components of  
7 the Legislature voting on the bill.

8 (2) This statement differs from a purpose clause, which  
9 is used in general to describe the broad overall objectives  
10 of a bill. A statement of intent is used to guide the  
11 details of interpretation by those charged with  
12 implementation of the bill and is phrased in terms of  
13 contingencies, examples, or other matter inappropriate for  
14 expression as statutory language.

15 70-20. Limitation. A statement of intent may not  
16 accompany any bill that does not statutorily require one  
17 unless a committee (standing committee, Committee of the  
18 Whole or conference committee) agrees by a two-thirds vote  
19 to attach the statement.

20 70-30. Statement of intent to accompany bill -- when --  
21 how. A statement of intent must accompany a bill as follows:

22 (1) A statement of intent is required for a bill  
23 delegating new rulemaking or licensing authority.

24 (2) A statement of intent must be included with the  
25 introduced bill for a bill requiring one. If a bill is found

1 to require a statement of intent at any time in the  
2 legislative process, a statement of intent may be added  
3 under the procedure for amending a bill.

4 (3) A statement of intent must be included as a part of  
5 the bill between the title and the enacting clause under the  
6 heading "Statement of Intent".

7 70-40. Modification. Any committee considering a bill  
8 may recommend amendment of a previous statement of intent or  
9 recommend inclusion of a statement of intent. The statement  
10 of intent must be reflected in the history of the bill.

11 70-50. Conference committee on statement of intent  
12 only. (1) If the second house concurs in a bill without  
13 amendments but amends or supersedes a previous statement of  
14 intent, the bill may not be enrolled until both houses have  
15 agreed on a statement of intent. If the statement of intent  
16 is attached to a bill that does not statutorily require one,  
17 the conference committee can delete the statement in its  
18 entirety.

19 (2) A new statement of intent written by the second  
20 house must be processed in the same manner as a second house  
21 amendment.

22 (3) A regular conference committee may be appointed  
23 solely to resolve differences of intent if the second  
24 house's statement of intent is not so accepted.

-End-

APPROVED BY COMMITTEE  
ON RULES

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4

INTRODUCED BY VAN VALKENBURG, DRISCOLL  
BY REQUEST OF THE JOINT RULES COMMITTEE

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA TO ADOPT JOINT RULES  
TO GOVERN THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

That the following joint rules be adopted:

CHAPTER 10

ADMINISTRATION

10-10. Time of meeting. Each house may order its time  
of meeting.

10-20. Legislative day -- duration. (1) If either house  
is in session on a given day, that day constitutes a  
legislative day.

(2) A legislative day for a house ends either 24 hours  
after that house convenes for the day or at the time the  
house convenes for the following legislative day, whichever  
is earlier.

10-30. Schedules. The presiding officer of each house  
shall coordinate its schedule to accommodate the workload of  
the other house.

10-40. Adjournment -- recess -- meeting place. A house  
may not, without the consent of the other, adjourn or recess  
for more than 3 days or to any place other than that in  
which the two houses are sitting (Montana Constitution, Art.  
V, Sec. 10(5)).

10-50. Access of press. Subject to the presiding  
officer's discretion on issues of decorum and order, an  
accredited press representative may not be prohibited from  
photographing, televising, or recording a legislative  
meeting or hearing.

10-60. Conflict of interest. A member who has a  
personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed  
or pending before the Legislature shall disclose the fact to  
the house of which he is a member.

10-70. Telephone calls. (1) Long distance telephone  
calls made by a member while the Legislature is in session  
or the member is in travel status are considered official  
legislative business. These include, but are not limited to,  
calls made to constituencies, places of business, and family  
members.

(2) Session staff, including aides and interns, may use  
telephones for long distance calls only if specifically  
authorized to do so by their legislative sponsor or  
supervisor. Sponsoring members and supervisors are  
accountable for use of state telephones by their staff,

SECOND READING

1 including aides and interns, and may not authorize others to  
2 use state phones.

3 (3) Permanent staff of the Legislature shall comply  
4 with executive branch rules applying to the use of state  
5 telephones.

6 10-80. Joint employees. The presiding officers of each  
7 house, acting together, shall:

8 (a) hire joint employees; and

9 (b) review a dispute or complaint involving the  
10 competency or decorum of a joint employee, and dismiss,  
11 suspend, or retain the employee.

12 10-90. Legislative interns. Qualifications for  
13 legislative interns are specified in Title 5, chapter 6,  
14 MCA.

15 10-100. Legislative Council. (1) The staff of the  
16 Legislative Council shall serve both houses as required.

17 (2) Staff members shall:

18 (a) maintain personnel files for legislative employees;  
19 and

20 (b) prepare payrolls for certification and signature by  
21 the presiding officer and prepare a monthly financial  
22 report.

23 10-110. Compensation of legislative employees. The  
24 Legislature by joint resolution shall prescribe the  
25 compensation of the employees of each house.

1 10-120. Engrossing and enrolling staff -- duties. (1)

2 The Legislative Council shall hire all engrossing and  
3 enrolling staff.

4 (2) The duties of the engrossing and enrolling staff  
5 are:

6 (a) to engross or enroll any bill or resolution  
7 delivered to them within 48 hours after it has been  
8 received, unless further time is granted in writing by the  
9 presiding officer of the house in which the bill originated;  
10 and

11 (b) to correct clerical errors, absent the objection of  
12 the sponsor of a bill, resolution, or amendment and the  
13 Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House of  
14 Representatives in any bill or amendment originating in the  
15 house by which the Clerk or Secretary is employed. The  
16 following kinds of clerical errors may be corrected:

17 (i) errors in spelling;

18 (ii) errors in numbering sections;

19 (iii) additions or deletions of underlining or lines  
20 through matter to be stricken;

21 (iv) material copied incorrectly from the Montana Code  
22 Annotated;

23 (v) errors in outlining or in internal references;

24 (vi) an error in a title caused by an amendment;

25 (vii) an error in a catchline caused by an amendment;

1 (viii) errors in references to the Montana Code  
2 Annotated; and

3 (ix) other nonconformities of an amendment with Bill  
4 Drafting Manual form.

5 (3) The engrossing and enrolling staff shall give  
6 notice in writing of the clerical correction to the  
7 Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House and  
8 to the sponsor of the bill or amendment. Any of these may  
9 register an objection to the correction by filing the  
10 objection in writing within 24 hours after receipt of the  
11 notice.

12 (4) If a committee is the sponsor of a bill or  
13 resolution, any committee member designated by the chairman  
14 may be the principal sponsor for the purpose of this  
15 section. If a committee has proposed an amendment, the  
16 chairman is the principal sponsor for the purpose of this  
17 section.

18 10-130. Bills. (1) A bill draft request must be  
19 sponsored by a member of the Legislature.

20 (2) A bill must be:

- 21 (a) printed on paper with numbered lines;  
22 (b) numbered at the foot of each page (except page 1);  
23 (c) introduced in triplicate DUPLICATE, WITH AN  
24 ADDITIONAL TITLE PAGE; and

25 (d) for the original copy, covered with a cover page of

1 a substantial material.

2 (3) In a section amending an existing statute, matter  
3 to be stricken out must be indicated with a line through the  
4 words or part to be deleted, and new matter must be  
5 underlined.

6 (4) Sections of the Montana Code Annotated repealed or  
7 amended in a bill must be stated in the title, except in  
8 general appropriation bills and bills for the codification  
9 and general revision of the laws.

10 (5) Introduced bills must be reproduced on white paper  
11 and distributed to members.

12 10-140. Voting. (1) A bill may not become a law except  
13 by vote of the constitutionally required majority of all the  
14 members present and voting in each house (Montana  
15 Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 11(1)). On final passage, the  
16 vote must be taken by ayes and noes and the names of those  
17 voting entered on the journal (Montana Constitution, Art. V,  
18 Sec. 11(2)).

19 (2) Any vote in one house on a bill proposing an  
20 amendment to The Constitution of the State of Montana under  
21 circumstances in which there exists the mathematical  
22 possibility of obtaining the necessary two-thirds vote of  
23 the Legislature will cause the bill to progress as though it  
24 had received the majority vote.

25 10-150. Recording and publication of voting. (1) Every

1 vote of each member on each substantive question in the  
2 Legislature, in any committee, or in Committee of the Whole  
3 must be recorded and made public. On final passage of any  
4 bill or joint resolution, the vote must be taken by ayes and  
5 noes and the names entered on the journal.

6 (2) Roll call votes must be taken by ayes and noes and  
7 the names entered on the journal on adopting an adverse  
8 committee report and on those motions made in Committee of  
9 the Whole to:

- 10 (a) amend;  
11 (b) recommend passage or nonpassage;  
12 (c) recommend concurrence or nonconcurrence; or  
13 (d) indefinitely postpone.

14 (3) A roll call vote must be taken on nonsubstantive  
15 questions on the request of two members who may, on any  
16 vote, request that the ayes and noes be spread upon the  
17 journal.

18 (4) Roll call votes and other votes that are to be made  
19 public but are not specifically required to be spread upon  
20 the journal must be entered in the minutes of the  
21 appropriate committee or of the appropriate house (Montana  
22 Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 11(2)). A copy of the minutes  
23 must be filed with the Montana Historical Society.

24 10-160. Journal. Each house shall:

- 25 (1) supply the Legislative Council with the contents of

1 the daily journal to be stored on an automated system;

2 (2) examine its journal and order correction of any  
3 errors; and

4 (3) distribute a daily journal to all members.

5 10-170. Journals -- authentication -- distribution. (1)  
6 The journal of the Senate must be authenticated by the  
7 signature of the President and the journal of the House of  
8 Representatives by the signature of the Speaker.

9 (2) The Legislative Council shall distribute the  
10 completed journals (sections 5-11-201 through 5-11-203,  
11 MCA).

#### 12 CHAPTER 30

#### 13 COMMITTEES

14 30-10. Committee chairman. Except as provided in Joint  
15 Rules RULE 30-50 and--30-60, the chairman of the Senate  
16 committee is the chairman of all joint committees.

17 30-20. Voting in joint committees. (1) Except for Rules  
18 Committees and conference committees, a member of a joint  
19 committee votes individually and not by the house of which  
20 he or she is a member.

21 (2) Because the Rules Committees and conference  
22 committees are joint meetings of separate committees, in  
23 those committees the committees from each house vote  
24 separately. A majority of each committee must agree before  
25 any action may be taken, unless otherwise specified by

1 individual house rules.

2       **30-30. Conference committees.** (1) If either house  
3 requests a conference and appoints a committee for the  
4 purpose of discussing an amendment on which the two houses  
5 cannot agree, the other house shall appoint a committee for  
6 the same purpose. The time and place of all conference  
7 committee meetings must be agreed upon by their chairmen and  
8 announced from the rostrum. This announcement is in order at  
9 any time. Failure to make this announcement does not affect  
10 the validity of the legislation being considered.

11       (2) A conference committee, having conferred, shall  
12 report to the respective houses the result of its  
13 conference. A conference committee shall confine itself to  
14 consideration of the disputed amendment. The committee may  
15 recommend:

16       (a) acceptance or rejection of each disputed amendment  
17 in its entirety; or

18       (b) further amendment of the disputed amendment.

19       (3) If either house requests a free conference  
20 committee and the other house concurs, appointments must be  
21 made in the same manner as above. A free conference  
22 committee may discuss a bill in its entirety and is not  
23 confined to a particular amendment.

24       **30-40. Conference committee -- enrolling.** A conference  
25 committee report shall give clerical instructions for a

1 corrected reference bill and for enrolling by referring to  
2 the reference bill version.

3       **30-50. Committee consideration of appropriation bills.**

4       (1) All bills providing for an appropriation of public money  
5 may first be considered by a joint committee composed of the  
6 members of the Senate Committee on Finance and Claims and  
7 the House Committee on Appropriations, and then by each  
8 separately.

9       (2) Meetings of the joint committee must be held upon  
10 call of the chairman of the House Committee on  
11 Appropriations, who is chairman of the joint committee.

12       **30-60. Estimation of revenue.** (1) The Revenue Oversight  
13 Committee shall introduce a House JOINT resolution for the  
14 purpose of estimating revenue that may be available for  
15 appropriation by the Legislature.

16       (2) Meetings of the Revenue Oversight Committee for  
17 purposes of estimating revenue must be held upon the call of  
18 the chairman. The Revenue Oversight Committee shall issue  
19 periodic reports to each of the houses, indicating the  
20 committee's current revenue projections. ~~The reports must be~~  
21 ~~issued on the 48th day and the 68th day.~~

22       **30-70. Oversight of joint legislative agencies and**  
23 **committees.** The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the  
24 House, and the minority leaders of the Senate and the House  
25 comprise a legislative management committee which shall meet

1 from time to time at the request of one of its members to  
 2 review and oversee the activities of joint agencies and  
 3 committees of the legislative branch established by law or  
 4 resolution. The committee may consider, without limitation,  
 5 matters concerning jurisdictional disputes between joint  
 6 agencies and committees, agency salary schedules and  
 7 employment policies, and any other matter bearing upon the  
 8 efficient operation of the legislative branch. The committee  
 9 may make such recommendations as it chooses to the  
 10 appropriate authority or the Legislature.

11 CHAPTER 40

12 LEGISLATION

13 40-10. Amendment to state constitution. A bill must be  
 14 used to propose an amendment to The Constitution of the  
 15 State of Montana. The bill is not subject to the veto of the  
 16 Governor (Montana Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 10(1)).

17 40-20. Appropriation bills. (1) All appropriation bills  
 18 must originate in the House of Representatives.

19 (2) Appropriation bills for the operation of the  
 20 Legislature must be introduced by the chairman of the House  
 21 Committee on Appropriations.

22 40-30. Effective dates. (1) Every statute, except one  
 23 that provides for appropriation by the Legislature of public  
 24 funds for a public purpose, takes effect on October 1  
 25 following its passage and approval, unless a different time

1 is prescribed therein.

2 (2) A law appropriating public funds for a public  
 3 purpose takes effect on July 1 following its passage and  
 4 approval, unless a different time is prescribed therein.

5 (3) A joint resolution takes effect on its passage  
 6 unless a different time is prescribed therein (sections  
 7 1-2-201 and 1-2-202, MCA).

8 40-40. Bill requests and introduction -- limits and  
 9 procedures. (1) Prior to a regular session, a person  
 10 entitled to serve in that session, hereafter referred to as  
 11 a "member", is entitled to request bill drafting services  
 12 from the Legislative Council, subject to the following  
 13 limits:

14 (a) Prior to 5 p.m. on December 5 preceding a regular  
 15 session of the Legislature, a member may request an  
 16 unlimited number of bills and resolutions to be prepared by  
 17 the Legislative Council for introduction in the regular  
 18 session.

19 (b) After 5 p.m. on December 5, a member may request no  
 20 more than seven bills or resolutions to be prepared by the  
 21 Legislative Council. At least two of the seven bills or  
 22 resolutions must be requested before the regular session  
 23 convenes.

24 (c) After December 5, a member, in the member's  
 25 discretion, may grant to any other member any of the



1 remaining bill or resolution requests the granting member  
2 has not used.

3 (d) These limitations on bill and resolution requests  
4 do not apply to:

5 (i) Code Commissioner bills;

6 (ii) a bill or resolution requested by a standing  
7 committee; and

8 (iii) a bill or resolution requested by a member at the  
9 request of a newly elected state official if so designated.

10 (2) Bills and resolutions must be reviewed by the staff  
11 of the Legislative Council prior to introduction for proper  
12 format, style, and legal form. The staff of the Legislative  
13 Council shall store bills on the automated bill drafting  
14 equipment and shall print and deliver them in triplicate to  
15 the requesting members. The original bill cover must be  
16 signed to indicate review by the Legislative Council. A bill  
17 may not be introduced unless it is so signed.

18 (3) During a session, a bill may be introduced by  
19 endorsing it with the name of a member and presenting it in  
20 triplicate to the Chief Clerk of the House of  
21 Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate. Bills or  
22 joint resolutions may be sponsored jointly by Senate and  
23 House members. A jointly sponsored bill must be introduced  
24 in the house in which the member whose name appears first on  
25 the bill is a member. The chief joint sponsor's name must

1 appear immediately to the right of the first sponsor's name.  
2 In each session of the Legislature, bills, joint  
3 resolutions, and simple resolutions must be numbered  
4 consecutively in separate series in the order of their  
5 receipt.

6 (4) Any bill proposed by a legislative committee or  
7 introduced by request of an administrative or executive  
8 agency or department must be so indicated by placing after  
9 the names of the sponsors the phrase "By Request of the  
10 ..... (Name of committee or agency)".

11 (5) Bills may be preintroduced, numbered, and  
12 reproduced prior to a legislative session by the staff of  
13 the Legislative Council. Actual signatures of persons  
14 entitled to serve as members in the ensuing session may  
15 appear on the face of the preintroduced bill, or signatures  
16 may be obtained on a consent form from the Legislative  
17 Council and the sponsor's name printed on the bill.  
18 Additional sponsors may be added on motion of the chief  
19 sponsor at any time prior to a standing committee report on  
20 the bill. These names will be forwarded to the Legislative  
21 Council to be included on the face of the bill following  
22 standing committee approval.

23 (6) All preintroduced bills must be made available to  
24 the public.

25 40-50. Schedules for drafting requests and bill

1 introduction. The following schedules must be followed for  
 2 submission of drafting requests and introduction of bills  
 3 and resolutions.

	Request	Introduction
	Deadline	Deadline
	5:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
	Legislative	Legislative
	Day	Day
	-----	-----
10 General Bills and Resolutions	10	14
11 Revenue Bills	17	21
12 Committee Bills and Resolutions	36	40
13 Committee Revenue Bills	62	66
14 Committee Bills implementing	75	78
15 provisions of a general		
16 appropriation act		
17 Bills and Resolutions delivered after the applicable		
18 introduction deadline must be introduced within 2		
19 legislative days after delivery.		
20 Appropriation Bills	No	No
	Deadline	Deadline
22 Interim study resolutions	No	No
	Deadline	Deadline
24 Resolutions to express	No	No
25 confirmation of appointments	Deadline	Deadline

1 Bills repealing or directing No No  
 2 the amendment or adoption of Deadline Deadline  
 3 administrative rules and  
 4 joint resolutions advising  
 5 or requesting the repeal,  
 6 amendment, or adoption of  
 7 administrative rules  
 8 40-60. Joint resolutions. (1) A joint resolution must  
 9 be adopted by both houses and is not approved by the  
 10 Governor. It may be used to:  
 11 (a) express desire, opinion, sympathy, or request of  
 12 the Legislature;  
 13 (b) request an interim study by a legislative  
 14 subcommittee;  
 15 (c) adopt, amend, or repeal the joint rules;  
 16 (d) set salaries and other terms of employment for  
 17 legislative employees;  
 18 (e) approve construction of a state building under  
 19 section 18-2-102 or 20-25-302, MCA;  
 20 (f) deal with disasters and emergencies under Title 10,  
 21 specifically as provided in sections 10-3-302(3),  
 22 10-3-303(3), 10-3-303(4), and 10-3-505(5), MCA;  
 23 (g) submit a negotiated settlement under section  
 24 39-31-305(3), MCA;  
 25 (h) declare or terminate an energy emergency under

1 section 90-4-310, MCA;

2 (i) ratify or propose amendments to the United States  
3 Constitution; or

4 (j) advise or request the repeal, amendment, or  
5 adoption of a rule in the Administrative Rules of Montana.

6 (2) Except as otherwise provided in these rules or The  
7 Constitution of the State of Montana, a joint resolution is  
8 treated in all respects as a bill.

9 (3) A copy of every joint resolution must be  
10 transmitted after adoption to the Secretary of State by the  
11 Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House.

12 40-70. Bills with same purpose -- vetoes. (1) A bill  
13 may not be introduced or received in a house after that  
14 house, during that session, has finally rejected a bill  
15 designed to accomplish the same purpose, except with the  
16 approval of the Rules Committee of the house in which the  
17 bill is offered for introduction or reception.

18 (2) Failure to override a veto does not constitute  
19 final rejection.

20 40-80. Reproduction of full statute required. A statute  
21 may not be amended or its provisions extended by reference  
22 to its title only, but the statute section that is amended  
23 or extended must be reproduced or published at length.

24 40-90. Bills -- original purpose. A law may not be  
25 passed except by bill. A bill may not be so altered or

1 amended on its passage through either house as to change its  
2 original purpose (Montana Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 11(1)).

3 40-100. Fiscal notes. (1) As provided in Title 5,  
4 chapter 4, part 2, MCA, all bills reported out of a  
5 committee of the Legislature having an effect on the  
6 revenues, expenditures, or fiscal liability of the state,  
7 except appropriation measures carrying specific dollar  
8 amounts, must include a fiscal note incorporating an  
9 estimate of the fiscal effect. The Legislative Council staff  
10 shall indicate at the top of each bill prepared for  
11 introduction that a fiscal note may be necessary under this  
12 rule. Fiscal notes must be requested by the presiding  
13 officer of either house, who, at the time of introduction,  
14 shall determine the need for the note, based on the  
15 Legislative Council staff recommendation.

16 (2) Unless the requesting member directs otherwise, the  
17 Legislative Council shall deliver three copies of any bill  
18 for which it has been determined a fiscal note may be  
19 necessary to the state Budget Director immediately after the  
20 bill has been prepared for introduction and delivered to the  
21 requesting member. The Budget Director may proceed with the  
22 preparation of a fiscal note in anticipation of a subsequent  
23 formal request.

24 (3) The Budget Director, in cooperation with the agency  
25 or agencies affected by the bill, is responsible for the

1 preparation of the fiscal note. He shall return the fiscal  
 2 note within 6 days unless further time is granted by the  
 3 presiding officer or committee making the request, based  
 4 upon a written statement from the Budget Director that  
 5 additional time is necessary to properly prepare the note.

6 (4) A completed fiscal note must be submitted by the  
 7 Budget Director to the presiding officer who requested it.  
 8 The presiding officer shall refer it to the committee  
 9 considering the bill. All fiscal notes must be reproduced  
 10 and placed on the members' desks.

11 (5) A fiscal note must, if possible, show in dollar  
 12 amounts:

13 (a) the estimated increase or decrease in revenues or  
 14 expenditures;

15 (b) costs that may be absorbed without additional  
 16 funds; and

17 (c) long-range financial implications.

18 (6) The fiscal note may not include any comment or  
 19 opinion relative to merits of the bill. However, technical  
 20 or mechanical defects in the bill may be noted.

21 (7) A fiscal note also may be requested on a bill and  
 22 on an amendment by:

23 (a) a committee considering the bill;

24 (b) a majority of the members of the house in which the  
 25 bill is to be considered, at the time of second reading; or

1 (c) the chief sponsor, through the presiding officer.

2 (8) The Budget Director shall make available on request  
 3 to any member of the Legislature all background information  
 4 used in developing a fiscal note.

5 40-110. Sponsor's fiscal note. (1) If a sponsor elects  
 6 to request the preparation of a sponsor's fiscal note  
 7 pursuant to section 5-4-204, MCA, he shall make the election  
 8 as provided and return the completed sponsor's fiscal note  
 9 to the presiding officer within 4 days of the election.

10 (2) The presiding officer may grant additional time to  
 11 the sponsor for preparation of the sponsor's fiscal note.

12 (3) Upon receipt of the completed sponsor's fiscal  
 13 note, the presiding officer shall refer it to the committee  
 14 hearing the bill. If the bill is printed, the note must be  
 15 identified as a sponsor's fiscal note, reproduced, and  
 16 placed on the members' desks.

17 (4) The Legislative Council shall provide forms for  
 18 preparation of sponsors' fiscal notes and shall print the  
 19 completed sponsors' fiscal notes on a different color paper  
 20 than the fiscal notes prepared by the Budget Director.

21 40-120. Substitute bills. (1) A committee may recommend  
 22 that every clause in a bill be changed and that entirely new  
 23 material be substituted so long as the new material is  
 24 relevant to the title and subject of the original bill. The  
 25 substitute bill is considered an amendment and not a new

1 bill.

2 (2) The proper form of reporting a substitute bill by a  
3 committee is to propose amendments to strike out all of the  
4 material following the enacting clause, to substitute the  
5 new material, and to recommend any necessary changes in the  
6 title of the bill.

7 (3) If a committee report is adopted that recommends a  
8 substitute for a bill originating in the other house, the  
9 substitute bill must be printed and reproduced.

10 40-130. Reading of bills. Prior to passage a bill must  
11 be read three times in the house in which it is under  
12 consideration. It may be read either by title or by summary  
13 of title.

14 40-140. Second reading -- bill reproduction. (1) If the  
15 majority of a house adopts a recommendation for the passage  
16 of a bill originating in that house after the bill has been  
17 returned from a committee with amendments, the bill must be  
18 reproduced on yellow paper with all amendments incorporated  
19 into the copies.

20 (2) If a bill has been returned from a committee  
21 without amendments, only the first sheet must be reproduced  
22 on yellow paper, and the remainder of the text may be  
23 incorporated by reference to the preceding version of the  
24 entire bill.

25 40-150. Engrossing. (1) When a bill has been reported

1 favorably by Committee of the Whole of the house in which it  
2 originated and the report has been adopted, the bill must be  
3 engrossed. Committee of the Whole amendments must be  
4 included in the engrossed bill. The bill must be placed on  
5 the calendar for third reading on the succeeding legislative  
6 day.

7 (2) Copies of the engrossed bill to be distributed to  
8 members are reproduced on blue paper. If a bill is unamended  
9 by the Committee of the Whole and contains no clerical  
10 errors, it may be engrossed without reprinting. Only the  
11 first sheet must be reproduced on blue paper, with the  
12 remainder of the text incorporated by reference to the  
13 preceding version of the entire bill.

14 (3) If a bill is amended by a standing committee or  
15 Committee of the Whole in the second house, the amendments  
16 must be included in a salmon-colored reference bill and  
17 distributed in the second house for third reading  
18 consideration. The amendments also must be reproduced and  
19 attached to the reference bill. If the bill passes on third  
20 reading, copies of the reference bill and second house  
21 amendments must be distributed in the original house.

22 40-160. Enrolling. (1) When a bill has passed both  
23 houses, it must be enrolled. An original and two duplicate  
24 printed copies of the bill must be enrolled, free from all  
25 errors, with a margin of two inches at the top and one inch

1 on each side. In sections amending existing statutes, new  
 2 matter must be underlined and deleted matter must be shown  
 3 as stricken. The history of the bill also must be enrolled  
 4 and placed with the bill in a white manuscript cover, upon  
 5 which is written the number of the bill and the title. The  
 6 Legislative Council staff shall file a copy of the history  
 7 with the law library.

8 (2) When the enrolling is completed, the bill must be  
 9 examined by the sponsor.

10 (3) The correctly enrolled bill must be delivered to  
 11 the presiding officer of the house in which the bill  
 12 originated. The presiding officer shall sign the original  
 13 and two copies of each bill delivered to him not later than  
 14 the next legislative day after it has been reported  
 15 correctly enrolled, unless the bill is delivered on the last  
 16 legislative day, in which case he shall sign it that day.  
 17 The fact of signing must be announced by the presiding  
 18 officer and entered upon the journal no later than the next  
 19 legislative day. At any time after the report of a bill  
 20 correctly enrolled and before the signing, if a member  
 21 signifies his desire to examine the bill, he must be  
 22 permitted to do so. The bill then must be transmitted to the  
 23 other house where the same procedure must be followed.

24 (4) A bill that has passed both houses of the  
 25 Legislature by the 90th day may be:

1 (a) enrolled;

2 (b) clerically corrected by the presiding officers, if  
 3 necessary;

4 (c) signed by the presiding officers; and

5 (d) delivered to the Governor or, in the case of a bill  
 6 proposing a referendum, to the Secretary of State, not later  
 7 than 5 working days after the 90th legislative day.

8 (5) All journal entries authorized under this rule must  
 9 be entered on the journal for the 90th day.

10 (6) The original and two copies signed by the presiding  
 11 officer of each house must be presented to the Governor or  
 12 the Secretary of State, as applicable, in return for a  
 13 receipt. A report then must be made to the house of the day  
 14 of the presentation, which must be entered on the journal.

15 (7) The original must be filed with the Secretary of  
 16 State. Signed copies with chapter numbers assigned pursuant  
 17 to section 5-11-204, MCA, must be filed with the Clerk of  
 18 the Supreme Court and the Legislative Council.

19 40-170. Amendment by second house. (1) Amendments to a  
 20 bill by the second house may not be further amended by the  
 21 house in which the bill originated, but must be either  
 22 accepted or rejected. If the amendments are rejected, a  
 23 conference committee may be requested by the house in which  
 24 the bill originated. If the amendments are accepted and the  
 25 bill is of a type requiring more than a majority vote for

1 passage, the bill again must be placed on third reading in  
2 the house of origin.

3 (2) The vote on third reading after concurrence in  
4 amendments is the vote of the house of origin that must be  
5 used to determine if the required number of votes has been  
6 cast.

7 40-180. Final action on a bill. When a bill being heard  
8 by the second house has received its third reading or has  
9 been rejected, the second house must transmit it as soon as  
10 possible to the original house with notice of the second  
11 house's action.

12 40-190. Transmittal of bills between houses. (1) Each  
13 house shall transmit to the other with any bill all relevant  
14 papers.

15 (2) When a House bill is transmitted to the Senate, the  
16 Secretary of the Senate shall give a dated receipt for the  
17 bill to the Chief Clerk of the House. When a Senate bill is  
18 transmitted to the House of Representatives, the Chief Clerk  
19 of the House shall give a dated receipt to the Secretary of  
20 the Senate.

21 40-200. Transmittal deadlines. (1) (a) A bill or  
22 amendment transmitted after the deadline established in this  
23 subsection (1) may be considered by the receiving house only  
24 upon approval of two-thirds of its members present and  
25 voting. If the receiving house does not so vote, the bill or

1 amendment must be held pending in the house to which it was  
2 transmitted.

3 (b) (i) A bill, except for an appropriation bill, a  
4 revenue bill, or amendments considered by joint committee,  
5 must be transmitted from one house to the other on or before  
6 the 45th legislative day.

7 (ii) Amendments, except to appropriation bills and  
8 revenue bills, must be transmitted from one house to the  
9 other on or before the 73rd legislative day.

10 (c) (i) Revenue bills originating in the Senate must be  
11 transmitted to the House on or before the 71st legislative  
12 day.

13 (ii) House amendments to Senate revenue bills must be  
14 transmitted by the House to the Senate on or before the 82nd  
15 legislative day.

16 (iii) Revenue bills originating in the House must be  
17 transmitted to the Senate on or before the 71st legislative  
18 day.

19 (iv) Senate amendments to House revenue bills must be  
20 transmitted by the Senate to the House on or before the 82nd  
21 legislative day.

22 (v) A revenue bill is one that either increases or  
23 decreases revenue.

24 (d) (i) Appropriation bills and any bill implementing  
25 provisions of a general appropriation bill must be

1 transmitted to the Senate on or before the 67th legislative  
2 day.

3 (ii) Senate amendments to appropriation bills must be  
4 transmitted by the Senate to the House on or before the 80th  
5 legislative day.

6 (2) (a) A joint resolution introduced for the purpose  
7 of estimating revenue available for appropriation by the  
8 Legislature must be transmitted no later than the 60th  
9 legislative day.

10 (b) Amendments to the resolutions must be transmitted  
11 to the house of origin no later than the 82nd legislative  
12 day.

13 (3) Interim study resolutions, bills repealing or  
14 directing the amendment or adoption of administrative rules,  
15 and joint resolutions advising or requesting the repeal,  
16 amendment, or adoption of administrative rules may be  
17 transmitted at any time during a session.

18 40-210. Governor's veto. (1) Each bill passed by the  
19 Legislature must be submitted to the Governor for his  
20 signature. This does not apply to:

21 (a) bills proposing amendments to The Constitution of  
22 the State of Montana;

23 (b) bills ratifying proposed amendments to the United  
24 States Constitution;

25 (c) resolutions; and

1 (d) referendum measures of the Legislature.

2 (2) If the Governor does not sign or veto the bill  
3 within 5 days after its delivery to him if the Legislature  
4 is in session or within 25 days if the Legislature is  
5 adjourned, the bill becomes law.

6 (3) The Governor shall return a vetoed bill to the  
7 Legislature with a statement of his reasons for the veto.

8 (4) If after receipt of a veto message, two-thirds of  
9 the members of each house present approve the bill, it  
10 becomes law.

11 (5) If the Legislature is not in session when the  
12 Governor vetoes a bill, he shall return the bill with his  
13 reasons for the veto to the Legislature as provided by law.  
14 The Legislature may be polled on a bill that it approved by  
15 two-thirds of the members present or it may be reconvened to  
16 reconsider any bill so vetoed (Montana Constitution, Art.  
17 VI, Sec. 10).

18 (6) The Governor may veto items in appropriation bills,  
19 and in these instances the procedure must be the same as  
20 upon veto of an entire bill (Montana Constitution, Art. VI,  
21 Sec. 10).

22 40-220. Response to Governor's veto. (1) When the  
23 presiding officer receives a veto message, he shall read it  
24 to the members over the rostrum. After the reading, a member  
25 may move that the Governor's veto be overridden.



1 (2) A vote on the motion is determined by roll call. If  
2 two-thirds of the members present vote "aye", the veto is  
3 overridden. If two-thirds of the members present do not vote  
4 "aye", the veto is sustained.

5 40-230. Governor's recommendations for amendment. (1)  
6 The Governor may return any bill to the Legislature with his  
7 recommendations for amendment.

8 (2) If the Legislature passes the bill in accordance  
9 with the Governor's recommendations, it shall return the  
10 bill to the Governor for his reconsideration. The Governor  
11 may not return a bill to the Legislature a second time for  
12 amendment.

13 (3) If the Governor returns a bill to the originating  
14 house with his recommendations for amendment, the house  
15 shall reconsider the bill under its rules relating to  
16 amendments offered in Committee of the Whole.

17 (4) The bill then is subject to the following  
18 procedures:

19 (a) The originating house shall transmit to the second  
20 house, for consideration under its rules relating to  
21 amendments in Committee of the Whole, the bill and the  
22 originating house's approval or disapproval of the  
23 Governor's recommendations.

24 (b) If both houses approve the Governor's  
25 recommendations, the bill must be returned to the Governor

1 for his reconsideration.

2 (c) If both houses disapprove the Governor's  
3 recommendations, the bill must be returned to the Governor  
4 for his reconsideration.

5 (d) If one house disapproves the Governor's  
6 recommendations and the other house approves, then either  
7 house may request a conference committee, which may be a  
8 free conference committee.

9 (i) If both houses adopt a conference committee report,  
10 the bill in accordance with the report must be returned to  
11 the Governor for his reconsideration.

12 (ii) If a conference committee fails to reach agreement  
13 or if its report is not adopted by both houses, the  
14 Governor's recommendations must be considered not approved  
15 and the bill must be returned to the Governor for further  
16 consideration.

#### 17 CHAPTER 60

#### 18 RULES

19 60-10. Suspension of joint rule -- change in rules. (1)  
20 A joint rule may be repealed or amended only with the  
21 concurrence of both houses, under the procedures adopted by  
22 each house for the repeal or amendment of its own rules.

23 (2) A joint rule governing the procedure for handling  
24 bills may be temporarily suspended by the consent of  
25 two-thirds of the members of either house, insofar as it

1 applies to the house suspending it.

2 (3) Any Rules Committee report recommending a change in  
3 the joint rules must be referred to the other house. Any new  
4 rule or any change in the rules of either house must be  
5 transmitted to the other house for informational purposes.

6 (4) Upon adoption of any change, the Secretary of the  
7 Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives  
8 shall provide the office of the Legislative Council:

9 (a) one copy of all motions or resolutions amending  
10 Senate, House, or joint rules; and

11 (b) copies of all minutes and reports of the Rules  
12 Committees.

13 60-20. Reference to Mason's Manual. Mason's Manual of  
14 Legislative Procedure (1989) governs the proceedings of the  
15 Senate and the House of Representatives in all cases not  
16 covered by these rules.

17 60-30. Publication and distribution of joint rules. (1)  
18 The Legislative Council shall codify and publish in one  
19 volume:

20 (a) the rules of the Senate;

21 (b) the rules of the House of Representatives; and

22 (c) the joint rules of the Senate and the House of  
23 Representatives.

24 (2) After the rules have been published, the  
25 Legislative Council shall distribute copies as directed by

1 the Senate and the House of Representatives.

2 CHAPTER 70

3 STATEMENT OF LEGISLATIVE INTENT

4 70-10. Definition. (1) For the purpose of compliance  
5 with the Legislative History Act (Title 5, chapter 4, part  
6 4, MCA), a statement of legislative intent regarding a bill  
7 must express the common understanding of those components of  
8 the Legislature voting on the bill.

9 (2) This statement differs from a purpose clause, which  
10 is used in general to describe the broad overall objectives  
11 of a bill. A statement of intent is used to guide the  
12 details of interpretation by those charged with  
13 implementation of the bill and is phrased in terms of  
14 contingencies, examples, or other matter inappropriate for  
15 expression as statutory language.

16 70-20. Limitation. A statement of intent may not  
17 accompany any bill that does not statutorily require one  
18 unless a committee (standing committee, Committee of the  
19 Whole or conference committee) agrees by a two-thirds vote  
20 to attach the statement.

21 70-30. Statement of intent to accompany bill -- when --  
22 how. A statement of intent must accompany a bill as follows:

23 (1) A statement of intent is required for a bill  
24 delegating new rulemaking or licensing authority.

25 (2) A statement of intent must be included with the

1 introduced bill for a bill requiring one. If a bill is found  
2 to require a statement of intent at any time in the  
3 legislative process, a statement of intent may be added  
4 under the procedure for amending a bill.

5 (3) A statement of intent must be included as a part of  
6 the bill between the title and the enacting clause under the  
7 heading "Statement of Intent".

8 **70-40. Modification.** Any committee considering a bill  
9 may recommend amendment of a previous statement of intent or  
10 recommend inclusion of a statement of intent. The statement  
11 of intent must be reflected in the history of the bill.

12 **70-50. Conference committee on statement of intent**  
13 **only.** (1) If the second house concurs in a bill without  
14 amendments but amends or supersedes a previous statement of  
15 intent, the bill may not be enrolled until both houses have  
16 agreed on a statement of intent. If the statement of intent  
17 is attached to a bill that does not statutorily require one,  
18 the conference committee can delete the statement in its  
19 entirety.

20 (2) A new statement of intent written by the second  
21 house must be processed in the same manner as a second house  
22 amendment.

23 (3) A regular conference committee may be appointed  
24 solely to resolve differences of intent if the second  
25 house's statement of intent is not so accepted.

-End-

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SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4

INTRODUCED BY VAN VALKENBURG, DRISCOLL

BY REQUEST OF THE JOINT RULES COMMITTEE

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA TO ADOPT JOINT RULES TO GOVERN THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

That the following joint rules be adopted:

CHAPTER 10

ADMINISTRATION

10-10. Time of meeting. Each house may order its time of meeting.

10-20. Legislative day -- duration. (1) If either house is in session on a given day, that day constitutes a legislative day.

(2) A legislative day for a house ends either 24 hours after that house convenes for the day or at the time the house convenes for the following legislative day, whichever is earlier.

10-30. Schedules. The presiding officer of each house shall coordinate its schedule to accommodate the workload of the other house.

There are no changes in this bill, and will not be reprinted. Please refer to yellow copy for complete text.

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THERE ARE NO CHANGES ON SJR 4 AND  
WILL NOT BE REPRINTED. PLEASE REFER  
TO THE SJR 0004/02 VERSION ON YELLOW  
OR BLUE FOR COMPLETE TEXT.

REFERENCE BILL  
SJR 4